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"In hoc signo vinces."

THE BROOM

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The Unwarrented Assault On Agriculture

There Is No Justification For Blaming Farmers For Inflation As Corporate Profits Soar Twice As High As Farm Income.

By Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr. The (Madison, Wis.) Progressive

The farmer has had insult added to injury in the fight which the President started over agricultural prices. His patriotism has been questioned. He has been pictured by newspaper writers and radio commentators as a selfish, grasping war-profiteer, willing to launch the country on the road to ruin in a runaway inflation just for the sake of a few more pennies on milk or some other commodity.

This attack has come at a time when the average farmer has lost his sons or his hired man and is struggling along, desperately short-handed, in a valiant effort to keep producing for the war effort in spite of all the handicaps the war has brought him.

I know from my own experience the magnificent way the farmers have responded to the nation's need in this emergency. They know that food will help win the war. They have met the production goals set for them by the government, and they have done it by working from dawn until dark, seven days a week, week in and week out, with no time off for holidays.

Encouragement, Not Abuse

Already two million men have left the farms, either to go into the armed services or to take jobs in more lucrative industries. It is estimated that another million will go before the emergency is over **Yet in the face of this reduced labor supply the food production goals set for agriculture this year will require 143,000,000 more 10-hour days of work than was put into farming last year.**

The task of those loyal men and women still remaining on the farms has been made still harder by wartime limitations on the production of farm machinery, the stoppage of all further extension of the rural electrification system, and the rationing of gasoline and tires.

Those who know the problems of agriculture realize that this is a time when the farmer needs encouragement, not abuse. Farm production is already faltering, and there are unmistakable signs that in spite of the individual farmer's heroic effort to keep going, he is not going to be able to continue to maintain present production rates unless he is given help.

FDR's Unfortunate Mistake

The growing number of auction sales in many farm areas is an ominous sign of what is coming. Farmers who are finding it impossible to go on under present conditions are selling out. The shortage of farm labor—the inability of farmers to pay wages that compete with city wages under present market condtions is at the root of the trouble.

In my estimation it was an unfortunate mistake for the President to start a controversy over agricultural prices as he did in his recent message. Congress, as well as the President, is agreed upon the absolute necessity of preventing inflation. So are the farmers. There has been no argument over the question of whether or not agricultural prices shall be controlled. The Emergency Price Control Act passed early this year gave the President power to control prices of all commodities, including all farm commodities.

It was the judgment of Congress that it was necessary to allow farm commodity prices to reach 110 per cent of parity before putting ceilings on them in order to get the production needed for the war effort. The President signed the law. The President's Secretary of Agriculture argued for it before Congressional committees.

Such an arrangement was not only desirable as a matter of justice to the farmer who has been forced to play a losing game for 20 years; it was essential as a means of stimulating farm production of food and raw materials so urgently needed by the nation and our allies in time of war.

A Peculiar Time To Act

Then at a time when the average price of all farm commodities was three per cent below the 110 per cent level at which most farm commodities would be subject to price control, at a time when meats responsible for the most spectacular food cost increases were already under control, and at a time when the farmers were struggling to keep going in the face of greatly increased labor costs and diminishing labor supply—at such a time the President for some unknown reason undertook to focus the nation's attention on the threat of inflation by taking the hide off the farmer.

The President chose to single out dairy products as a special threat to the American cost of living when actually a ceiling had already been imposed on fluid milk at the retail level and butterfat prices were close to the levels when they too could be put under ceilings without any new legislation.

Under the old law butterfat was subject to price control when it reached 44 cents per pound. On September 15 the official estimates of the Department of Agriculture put the price of butterfat at 42.5 cents per pound, only one and one-half cents under the minimum required. Wholesale milk on Sept. 15 was only one cent per hundred pounds under the minimum required by the old law before ceilings could be imposed.

Corporate Gains Double Farmers'

Assuming that the President's estimates were correct and that farm income might be increased this year by 75 per cent over 1939, that did not justify blaming the farmer for inflation. Corporate profits have increased 150 per cent in the same period.

Furthermore, only about half of the food dollar goes to the farmer. The rest of it goes to the processor and the middleman. The farmer sells milk in Wisconsin for four cents a quart while the consumer pays 16 to 18 cents per quart here in Washington.

(That is Washington, D. C.)

The farmer does not deserve the abuse he has received in the hysterical clamor that has been raised over inflation. Neither does the so-called farm bloc in Congress that has stood up for him. The farmer did not come to Congress seeking any special privileges. The whole issue was opened up by the President when he asked that the previously determined policy of the federal government with respect to agricultural prices be reconsidered and the farmer be stripped of much of the protection that policy afforded him.

Now Won't That Be Too Bad ! !

Shortage Looms As Liquor Sales Increase

If World War II lasts more than three and a half years and if the consumption of distilled spirits continues at its present rate—a lot of people won't get drunk on Saturday night anymore.

At the time the federal government requisitioned all production of alcholol for war purposes, it was estimated there was a supply on hand sufficient to last five years.

However, at the rate retail liquor is being purchased, "I don't believe the supply can last more than three years," one San Diego reatiler said.

"Something should be done about limiting the amount of liquor that can be purchased," the dealer said "For example, a wealthy man purchased $1000 worth of whisky soon after the government's requisitioning order.

"If that keeps up," he warned, "there won't be any whisky left for the little fellow. Something must be done to stop this hoarding."

B

No School Farm Draft With Men 'Idle In Bars'

SALINAS,— The Montery county agricultural war manpower commission has rejected a proposal to send school children to work on farms on school days. Instead they appealed to bartenders to "kick out the loafers". Children won't be taken from schools, they said, until "every working man is working."

This Is The Time To Produce

Inflation will not start with the farmer. The net result of the current controversy is to increase the confusion over inflation. It adds one more muddle to growing list of muddles in which we find ourselves.

The nation faces a Gethsemane. It will test the stamina, fortitude, character, and faith of every man, woman and child. This is not the time to single out a group like the farmers for misrepresentation and abuse.

This is the time to close ranks on the domestic front and fight the enemy by producing to the utmost on the farm and in the factory.

C. L. de Aryan Enters 'Not Guilty' Plea At Washington Hearing

(The following item appeared in the San Diego Evening Tribune-Sun, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1942)

C. Leon de Aryan, San Diego weekly newspaper publisher, and two other Californians pleaded innocent in a District of Columbia court today to charges of conspiring to undermine morale of the armed forces.

The other two were named as David Baxter, of San Bernardino, organizer of the Social Republic Society of America, and William Kullgren, of Atascadero, editor of The Beacon Light. de Aryan, Baxter and Kullgren asked that the court appoint counsel for them, as did William Robert Lyman Jr., of Detroit, who previously had pleaded innocent to similar chargees.

B

U. S. Control of Press Seen As Sinister Aim

LOS ANGELES,— "There are men in high places in Washington today who would like to see the government-controlled newspaper," Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, warned in an address before the Los Angeles newspaper leaders.

"Free expression is the most important attribute of demoncracy and a free newspaper is its most vital medium," the noted Ohio editor said. "The institutions of a democracy rest upon a system which opens and keeps open a channel for human expression. Democracy can continue to function only so long and in so far as this channel is not tempered with or damned or used exclusively by the state, as in dictatorship countries.

"There are members of our expanding bureaucracy who could immeasurably increase their opportunity to regulate, regiment and destroy in the muddy and bewildering darkness of censorship."

He declared that it was the duty of the American press to guard American liberties and to take the leadership after the war in extending those liberties.

B

AND THAT MAKES US THINK

"Nobody has a good word for the grasshopper," remarked Henry Gross. But he was away ahead of Wallace in this idea of keeping the farmers from producing too much."

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Roy O. Akers, Managing Editor and Publisher

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THIS LIQUOR PROBLEM

On the front page of this issue there are two items that have appeared in the daily press concerning liquor. One is where a local liquor dealer is worrying about the supply of the stuff, and the other is about the hangers-on in the saloons.

To make this as brief as possible,— prohibition was a mistake—it only brought about worse conditions. The old saloon was killing itself—and if women were found in those saloons you usually could judge what she was—but now a great percentage of the partons of these dives are women. Education of the people as to the ill effects of liquor should be the plan inauguarated instead of prohibition—and it should even be done now at this late date—that is the way to stamp out the curse if it can be stamped out.

What this liquor dealer and all dealers in the liquor traffic should be compelled to do, is to be held responsible for all drunkenness with its resultant aftermaths, arrests, and attacks made on intoxicated women.

And along with the bar-flies being kicked out by bar tenders to work in the fields instead of school children, the bar tenders would do some real good if they went along with them.

AND STILL THEY CAN VOTE

What is the matter in Hawaii on this Jap question—it would seem that they would have had enough of the rascals that they would have kicked them out before California did, instead of letting them remain and vote—and even run for office!

YEP ! — FOLLOW THE CROWD

Yup!— That is the idea—follow the trend of popular opinion whether it is right or not—and kick truth out of the back door. And as long as man does that, just so long will he pay the price for his folly.

COLUMBUS DAY

A trip that took Columbus 70 days to make 450 years ago, can now be made in 12 hours by air. And so another anniversary of Columbus' trip Westward is recorded. And at the same time we can record the fact that it was four hundred years ago that Cabrillo explored the California coast line.

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INFLATION GHOSTS

The old Ghost of Wall Street.

The meaning of inflation is (as recorded in Mrs. Russell's textbook for Schools) **"Inflation is when the supply of money, bank deposits and currency in the hands of those who spend that money, is greater than the country's ability to produce the goods for the market. It would be a condition of overemployment, a demand for goods in access of a country's ability to supply the demands".** On March 21st, 1939, Governor Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks, repeated this definition in reply to the question from the Committee of Banking and Currency in the Senate, **"What do you call currency inflation?".**

Isn't it strange that you never hear of the terrors of DEFLATION, even though it has robbed the laboring man and the farmers no less than twenty-seven times in panics, depressions, and recessions in the short life of Uncle Sam, 150 years, and today we are still suffering from the last three.

Money Monopoly wants a dollar that fluctuates that they themselves control, so they can deflate our money supply and buy when money is scarce and prices are low and inflate our money supply and sell when money is plentiful and prices are high.

LET US UNROBE THE INFLATION GHOST AND SEE THE NOTHINGNESS UNDER THE ROBE.

You have never heard of a single bank failure in history caused by INFLATION, have you? No, but you lived to see over 16,000 banks destroyed by DEFLATION.

You never saw a Nation's homes destroyed by INFLATION, did you. Of course you didn't, but you saw over 500,000 homes destroyed annually by DEFLATION in the last ten years.

You never heard of a single man losing his job by INFLATION, did you? There never was such a case, but you have heard of millions losing their jobs by DEFLATION.

You never heard of bread lines and soup kitchens created by INFLATION, that's impossible, but you have seen DEFLATION compel your neighbor and most prosperous citizens to fall in line, haven't you?.

You never heard of a Nation destroyed because of INFLATION, BUT History is crowded with the chronicles of Nations that died of DEFLATION. The French Assignates, the German Marks, the American Continentals and depreciated Greenbacks were all destroyed by the International Bankers, in their ruthless plan to rule or ruin.

THEN WHY ALL THIS RIDICULUS EXAGGERATION AND MAGNIFYING OF THE WORD **INFLATION**, WHEN OUR NATION IS CHRONICALLY AFFLICTED WITH **DEFLATION.**

The fact is we have never had inflation. What we have had is an unbalanced money volume with an accessive amount of money among the upper class, but the lower income group, the great multitude, has never had inflation, and that's why we must have Constitutional money with government monetary issue and control, that expands our money supply among the lower income group thereby creating a consuming and purchasing power that will create a lasting prosperity. The natural tendency of money is to go upward from the lowest income group to the highest, but it will not go from the highest to the lowest except by doles, relief, gifts or taxation.

CHARLES G. BINDERUP,
Former Member of Congress, and President, The Constitutional Money League of America.

democracy

By Charles H. Ingersoll
(Of Dollar Watch Fame)

UNIONISM-COMMUNISM TWINS

Unionism defeats itself very quickly when its racketeering, class warfare, and monopolistic elements are taken away, and reason and justice substituted for them. In other words, try to defend unions as a solution of the **whole** labor problem, and you are soon up a tree.

Racketeering supplies the element of smart, ruthless—even criminal—management necessary to handle a bad, dangerous system. Class war is at the base of the system, making it Marxian Communism. That is the attack on industry and captial as the enemy of labor. The monopolistic element, wherein masses of labor may be segregated, manipulated, and monopolized, merges, in its attack on free industry, with the monopoly of the natural opportunities to labor and capital. Land and labor monopoly raises that eight-letter word to the Nth power as an exploiter of all labor outside of unions, and of every consumer and citizen: completing unionisms' apostacy to reason and justice.

But unionism **is** and it will continue to **be;** and it will increase in its fury. This picture is built from very humble beginnings in relatively few years. But the Union still has much room to grow. It has only begun to usher in Communism, its father or offspring, as you prefer. It still includes but a fraction of all labor. It has resistance from capitalism to overcome, albeit half-hearted and leaderless.

This gives time to stay the rapid descent, if business will wake up. To measure the unaccounted for weakness of this resistance to unionism, let us again refer to these absent elements whose presence only could justify union success. Here we arrive at the point of demanding of our industrialism, which includes all our business, capital and wealth, that it make use of the weapons of reason, justice and the science of economics. It must defend the substance of democracy and civilization, of which future capitalism is the custodian.

Monopoly is the enemy of capitalism, business, wealth and property. This refers to **basic** or fundamental monopoly—of nature's resources. Other monopoly is equally the enemy, but is trivial as compared to 200 billion dollars of underlying monopoly. This monopoly is the natural source of all our taxation, which now being taken from **labor products,** doubles their cost to the (132,000,000) consumers, thereby halving consumption, production, employment, and wages, creating 15,000,000 unemployed, and twice as many half-employed.

There, in a few simple words, is the **case against monopoly** which besides being the obvious enemy of ALL the 200 billion dollars of substantial interets (the wealth) of the U. S. A., is the **cause of Communism and Unionism.** Neither of these, as unsound and dangerous as they are as remedies, is without a cause. Both aim at capitalism as the cause—as taught by Karl Marx. And if capitalism cannot or will not defend itself by throwing over monopoly, it will be destroyed by this Marxian dual revolution that is now under full headway.

The Vegetarian Up-To-Date

B yCarl O. Huni

Twenty years ago a vegetarian was a pioneer. He had little in the way of vitamins, minerals and metabolism to defend his food habits. If he was in perfect health as a living example of his theories some people may have taken him seriously, but to subsist exclusively on products of the vegetable kingdom for a long time requires necessarily a knowledge above the average to remain in perfect health.

Lately the science of nutrition has progresssed very rapidly and to be a vegetarian is not synonymous any more with a skinny or strange looking individual having a grudge about other people's way of living. The consumption of vegetables in the U. S. A. has increased about 25% for the period from 1934-1937 against the period from 1920-1924. Dairy products increased 6%, fruits 5%, while meat diminished 9% and cereal products 14%.

The question for a vegetarian is not just to eat indiscriminately vegetables and fruits. They are taught today that only a small part of raw salads and many vegetables can be properly digested if certain vitamins and biologic salts are missing. The experts tell us that a normal person needs daily 10,000 units of Vitamin A, 300 units of B, 250 of C and 1000 of D. It is agreed upon that these vitamins originate usually in the vegetable kingdom. It is also observed that these vitamins need certain organic salts to work with.

(Continued on Page Four)

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Rise and Fall Of the City of Justice

By "Lanvalta" in The People's Advocate, Adelaide, Australia.

On the broad and fertile plain, far from the madding crowd, stood the cabin of the squatter. Here he lived a happy, wholesome, contented life, under the conditions imposed upon Adam and his children—earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. The land was good, rich, prolific; it "needed only to be tickled" by the hoe to smile in a harvest—but it insisted on the tickling. It refused to give something for nothing, but labor it rewarded with generous wages. Thus lived the squatter, enjoying good health, food, clothing and shelter, and accumulating by his labor not a fabulous fortune, but a surplus pleasant to contemplate.

One night, as he lay in his bunk, after his honest day's toil, and just before he fell into his customary deep and refreshing sleep, he heard, or thought he heard, a peculiar fluttering and buzzing noise in the air, as if a swarm of living creatures swooping down upon the praire.

"Grasshoppers, I swan! come to eat me out of house and home!" he muttered drowsily. But he was too sleepy to bother himself any further about it, and a moment later he was in the "Land of Nod". In the morning he was agreeably surprised to find that the new-comers were not the destructive insects he had supposed, but were instead, members of the human family—men, women and children—150,000 in all. Greeting him cordially as he emerged from his cabin, the spokesman of the new arrivals said: "We have been spying out the land, friend, and have decided that nature intended this particular spot as the site of a city. We intend to stay and build one."

"I shall be glad of your company," replied the squatter, "for I must confess my life was lonesome here. I shall be delighted to be of any possible service to the new community."

So the engineers were set to work and soon produced a plan for the city, providing for streets, squares and parks, public hall, and all the other adjuncts of city civilization, and the ground was staked off in accordance therewith. Then a public meeting was convened upon the prairie, the squatter being made chairman, as a special mark of honor to the pioneer of the colony.

"We propose to call the new city Justice," said the leader of the immigrants, "and in all our engagements we wish to live up to its name. Now, as we are in every respect on a level here, there is to be no partiality. Upon this ground plan we have marked the annual rental value of the various locations, from the principle corners to the remotest plots in the suburbs, and this land rent to be paid by each occupant will be placed in the public till to form the revenue out of which we shall meet all our public requirements, such as streets, lighting, fire protection, police, etc. We shall have no taxation whatever, because none will be necessary. Each occupant having paid for the value of the location guaranteed to him in the exclusive possession of the land he is using for business or residence, will be free to accumulate in the shape of buildings, goods, or in any other form."

To all of which the people unanimously consented, and the meeting dissolved. In a few years the prairie was decorated with a prosperous and rapidly growing city, full of enterprising and enthusiastic citizens. Railway connection was established with the outer world, and the name of Justice was soon spread abroad as a unique settlement, where every man who cared to work was assured of a good livelihood, and where, moreover, there was an absence of the sordid and slavish conditions which characterized ordinary cities.

As may be readily understood, every week witnessed accessions to the population, but there was no outcry about "congestion", nor was it found necessary to put up tenement houses. Every newcomer settled upon the nearest available lot that was not already in use, the simple condition being that he should pay the annual rental value thereof to the city treasurer. The city grew apace, and every department of business— mercantile, manufacturing, professional, and artisan—enjoying steady prosperity. There was not a solitary land speculator in the place, for, as land value went into the public till, there was no money in land speculation; nor was there a land monopolist; for the public franchises—electric lighting, street tramway, etc., etc.. were never given away or sold away, but were under direct municipal control, administered by responsible commissioners in a business-like manner, yielding an ever-increasnig revenue to the people. It looked as though the problem of Christian civilzation had at last been solved.

But alas! alas!

Well, what was the matter? Where was the scheme defective? Where was the fatally loose screw?

One day there arrived in Justice a fat gentleman, who inquired his way to the city hall. He wished to see the mayor, and, being taken to that official's private room, he sat down and drew from his inner pocket a document which he coolly placed upon the desk, smoothing it out with his fat and ring-decked hand. Then he placed gold-rimmed eye-glasses on his nose, and sat back and looked steadily at the mayor.

His honor opened the document, read it—and turned pale.

It was a deed from the government, and certified that half-section 42, in range 7, of the township of Gopher, had been duly conveyed, in the form of a free grant to the fat gentleman some years before. And it accidently happened that the city of Justice stood on half-section 42, range 7, of the township of Gopher.

'Er,—what are you going to do about it?" echoed his honor.

"I am going to claim my legal rights under that deed—that's all?" replied the fat gentleman.

"Which means?" queried the mayor, looking very much at a loss.

"Which means," repeated the visitor, "that I will trouble you to hand over to my solicitor the amount of the annual revenue you have collected since the city of Justice was established, and that, hereafter, the ground rents shall go into my private coffer instead of into your public till."

"But," protested the mayor, "what is the city to do for a revenue?"

"Do," cried the fat man, "just what every other city not run by cranks does—let it impose taxes on houses, heads, merchandise, —in short, let it take its revenue from the earnings of the people."

"But, sir, we regard that as no better than robbery," said the mayor. "The value given to the lands by the mere presence of the community is the natural and divinely appointed source of public revenue, as we have proved."

"Perhaps so, sir," replied the fat man, rising and putting on his silk hat, "but the land in this case happens to be my private property. My solicitor will wait on you this afternoon."

So saying he walked out. And the decadence of the city of Justice—which soon became as miserable a place as any average city —was dated from the moment of that fat gentleman's visit to the mayor's office. .

Press Distortion Again

Rarely has the nation's press done a more thorough job of distortion than it is doing today on the problem of inflation.

Day after day is has hammered home its fraudulent message that the demands of labor and agriculture—principally the latter just now—will imperil our economy by precipitating runaway inflation.

On this issue the bitterly anti-Administration newspapers stand shoulder to shoulder with the Administration in seeking to pin the label of treason on the nation's farm and factory producers.

But one major plank in the President's anti-inflation program —a plank which President Roosevelt has himself described as indispensable in any drive to prevent inflation—is being universally suppressed by publishers in their frenzied effort to smear labor and agriculture. Said the President in his Labor Day message to Congress:

"One of the most powerful weapons in our fight to stabilize living costs is taxation. . . . The stabilization of the cost of living cannot be maintained without heavy taxes on everyone except persons with very low incomes. With such increases in the tax load, unfair tax distribution becomes less and less tolerable. We can rightfully expect the fullest cooperation and self-restraint only if the tax burden is being fairly levied in accordance with abaility to pay."

This weapon, which the President believes is one of the most powerful of all in the fight against inflation, has been reduced to water-pistol proportions by the Administration-dominated Senate Finance Committee. Its newly completed tax bill violates the principle of ability to pay in more than a dozen ways and it leaves unplugged all of the worst loopholes in the existing tax law.

Leon Henderson, who has been outspoken in his denunciation of farm and labor demands, admitted the other day that corporation profits have shot up several times faster than wages and farm prices and constitute a major threat to the nation's anti-inflation effort.

These are facts which apear in the record, but they do not appear in your daily newspaper. President Roosevelt is a great leader to Tory publishers when he goes to bat against the workers and farmers, but he isn't worth quoting when he warns the nation that failure to enact a drastic tax bill, based on ability to pay principles, may wreck the whole anti-inflation program.

Had he been so disposed, President Roosevelt might have pointed out that an aggressive and equitable tax program would not only serve as a major brake on inflation, but would also go a long way toward demonstrating for the first time that the burdens of this war are to be shared by all according to their capacity to contribute and not only by those who work for a living.—La Follette's Progressive.

Wheeler Hits at Inefficiency In Gov'mt.

Senator Declares People of West Aroused by Washington Waste.

WASHINGTON,— Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Democrat), Montana, declares that people of the West are aroused over waste and inefficiency in the Government and said someone "has to take these various bureaucrats and knock their heads together."

Returning from the West, Wheeler ridiculed stories that the people are complacent over the war. The people, he said, feel that Washington is complacent.

"Ever since 1932 we have had one emergency after another and we haven't won any of them, but we are in war emergency now **which we must win,"** said Wheeler.

Bond Sales Hurt

'The people in the West, however, are very much disturbed by the tremendous waste and extravagance in the various Government activities. It is so evident that the people in every community know it and talk about it. It is having a depressing effect on the sale of bonds and stamps.

"Matters of waste and extravagance were called to my attention in conection with some Government projects which seem incredidable. But in some instances proof has been called to my attention.

"The sugar beet farmers are up in arms because they can't get labor, the stockmen are disturbed because the farm boys are being taken away for the service and some are having to sell their cattle. In some instances not only do they take the boys but married men operating farms.

"Unless something is done about it in the immediate future we will have a further shortage of meat products and the sugar beet farmer will not be able to raise crops another year."

"The people of the West and Middlewest have been criticized for complacency, but they feel the complacency is with the bureaus in Washington. Statements are issssued one day by one department and contradicted the next day by another.

"The people realize that when you go from a peacetime to a wartime economy yau are bound to have some inefficiency, but they feel what is taking place now is inexcusable."

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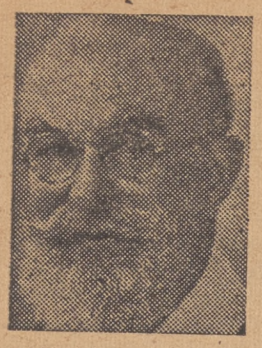


HEALTH-GERMS

"YOUTH" is a state of mind—
not a time in life.

By George Starr White, M. D.

HOW TO KEEP ANTS FROM FROM JOINING THE PICNIC

Every picknicker knows how disagreeable the big, as well as the little, ants can be. They crawl all over the food and even get some persons "by the neck".

This can be easily avoided, by knowing how ants hate the small and "feel" of Oil of Sassafrass, which can be had at most drug stores.

Take a wide-mouthed bottle and put into it a piece of soft twine about fifty feet long. Pour over it enuf Oil of Sassafrass to partly fill the bottle.

When U have selected your place for having your picnic, sprinkle a little of the oil all over the space selected and poke it over with a stick that has been "doctored" with the oil.

Then take the oil-soaked string and "fence in" the space. No ants will cross over or under that string while the oil scent is on it. Putting a little of the oil about the legs of picnic-tables and stools will keep the ants from crawling up them.

Sen. Norris Smells a Rat

It seems that an investigation of of the investigators is now very much in order.

Sen. George W. Norris, Nebraska Independent and dean of American liberals, charged recently that the Baruch Committee which investigated the rubber mess was guilty of an "absolutely inexcusable" act in appointing a "prejuiced" chemist—Dr. Ernest A. Hauser—to assist in its survey of the rubber problem.

The white-haired Nebraskan, who is not given to making irresponsible charges, branded the Committee's selection of Hauser as "one of the most unfortunate things that has yet occured in connection with the rubber situation".

Norris' anger was shared by the Gillette Committee, which explored the whole rubber problem long before the President's investigators entered the field, and by the Truman Committee as well. It turned out that Dr. Hauser was co-author of a greatly prejudiced book on synthetic rubber—a book which blandly concluded that synthetic rubber made from petroleum was cheaper, more easily manufactured, and quicker to make than a rubber substitute produced from any other material.

To understand how right Sen. Norris is in describing the selection of Hauser as "absolutely inexcusable", you have to remember that President Roosevelt did not appoint the Baruch Committee until he vetoed a bill for establishment of an independent rubber agency to speed the development of synthetic rubber processed from alcohol.

One of the chief assignments of the Baruch Committee was to determine whether there had, in fact, been a gross miscarriage of justice when Jesse Jones and the $-a-year boys decided to place all our artificial eggs in the petroleum interests' basket and ignore the quicker, cheaper, and proven process of making rubber from alcohol.

When the Baruch Committee wrote its report, it condemned the Administration's failure to make more extensive use of the alcohol process, but its criticism was of a perfunctory character and its recommendation was astounding—that while ghastly mistakes had been made, the best thing to do now is to freeze the present program, mistakes and all, and let Standard Oil and its satellites continue to run the show.

Sen. Norris now wants to know whether or not Dr. Hauser presented " one-sided reports" to the Baruch Committee, and to what extent the Committee leaned on his "expert" advice. The country would like to know these things, too, and we hope the Gillette Committee goes ahead with its plan to invite Dr. Hauser to testify at an open hearing. The rubber scandal smells badly enough without having stray, unidentified odors adding to the general stench.—La Follette's Progressive.

Planners Are Always Suspicious

We take enough excerpts from an article appearing in the Stockton, Calif. Forum, which took us to task in a mild form, for our reference to them in our issue of Sept. 7, in which it was called to Editor Beckwith's attention that the Broom wasn't barred from being printed and was not even barred from the mails as second class matter, to show Editor Beckwith that his readers can find very little difference between the two statements, because The Forum Editor was dwelling only in half truths as we will point out below.—Editor.

"The Forum has for years tried to show its readers how helplessly incompetent our economic planners are. To do this, it has played up examples of the inability of these planners to agree; and it has called attention again and again to the fact that their inability to agree is complicated by their distrust.

The Broom, issue of September 7, which reached this office on September 28, contains a beautiful example of this sort of thing. It is found in two paragraphs of an article appearing on the front page and taking up six inches out of the paper's total of 102 inches. Here are the quotations:

(The Forum reprinted our "criticism" ,of it for saying in part: "The implication is clear that the paper has been barred from the mail." (Meaning The Broom.)

"This is published," continues the Forum, "that readers of The Forum may get out their magnifying glasses and find, if they can, the difference between what The Forum said and what Editor Akers offers as the truth. Here is a perfect example of the conduct which prompts The Forum to teach—

"That, in the field of economic planning, men are swayed by suspicion and resentment— this being an unavoidable effect of their belief that what they suffer is the result of the misconduct of others.

"Etc.

Now then The Forum readers would need no spy-glass to find out what it was all about had The Fourum printed ALL of the Broom article of Sept. 7—but the most important paragraph was omitted and is as follows:

"Since that letter was printed and mailed out, the issues of July 27, Aug. 3, 10, and 17 have been mailed out—as second class mail with the ok of the P. O. Department."

The point at issue is "that the Broom has not been barred" from anything—it is only being delayed from prompt delivery thru the mails as second class mail.

We see we must continue, however, with Editor Beckwith's item, now we have this "barring" business settled—we hope, for he attempts to explain the cause of Mr. de Aryan's predicament.—Editor.

"The Forum has ridiculed the charge that de Aryan is disloyal and has explained his plight by saying that, being an economic planner and untrained in economics, he has no dependable standard in nature (outside himself) by which he can check and correct economic opinion, he is likely to take up with opinions displeasing to others (who, being also without a dependable standard by which to check their opinions) hold to other opinions as faulty as his.

"It isn't lack of loyalty which makes de Aryan dangerous, it is the fact that he is loyal to these mistaken opinions!

"He is just as loyal (and certainly he is more courageous) than those who hold to the opinions of the majority.

"When will men learn that in economics, as in mathematics, neither loyalty nor courage count! In the sciences, it is understanding that counts!

"In the case of Galileo, loyalty to the Church and the Crown were on the side of his persecutors; and he had the courage— or did he! Didn't he recant to save his life? And then, in a whisper, he recanted his recantation. But nothing he said, first or last, had any effect on the facts!

So here! Neither de Aryan's courage nor his martyrdom, have the slightest value—so far as discovery of the truth is concerned. He has been waiting eagerly, almost impatiently, for them to take him to Washington for the trial. According to Walter Winchell's broadcast on September 27, a government agent is on his way West to take him back.

"The trial will no doubt demon strate de Aryan's courage, but it will have no value as a test of scientific truth. de Aryan, like his prosecutors, depends not upon scientific truth, but on mere opinion. Regardless of their loyalty, their sincerity and their courage, they know no standard in nature (outside themselves) by which they can know what opinions are correct and what ones are false.

'Scientists are better equipped.

"They do not argue.

"They do not call in the police.

"Scientists have no use for jails.

"There is no partisanship in science.

"They know, and know that they know.

They do not make charges against each other.

"There are no majority or minority parties in the sciences."

Editor's Note— Thanks very much, Editor Beckwith, for your "scientifically elucidated defense" of Mr. de Aryan, but I can assure you that he will be no Galileo.

The Vegetarian Up-To-Date

(Continued from page two)

The vitamin D is almost useless when the body lacks sufficient organic lime and phosphorus. Vitamin E acts better when organic manganese and lecithin is added to the diet. So things become rather complicated for the modern vegetarian and he starts to realize that there is more than one angle to what he formerly thought was very simple.

A remarkable progress was made when attention was called to the vegetarians that meat had to be necessarily replaced intelligently in order to get enough protein food into the body. The advent of the soyabean was a large step ahead in this direction especially for those who wanted to exclude eggs, cheese and cow's milk from their diet and had difficulty in digesting nuts. Still, ten years ago few people knew that soyabeans contain 40% of high grade protein and that on top of that the soyabean has a high alkalinity while meat is acid forming. A lb. of soyabeans is said to be equal in protein content to 29 eggs, five lbs. of bread and six quarts of milk.

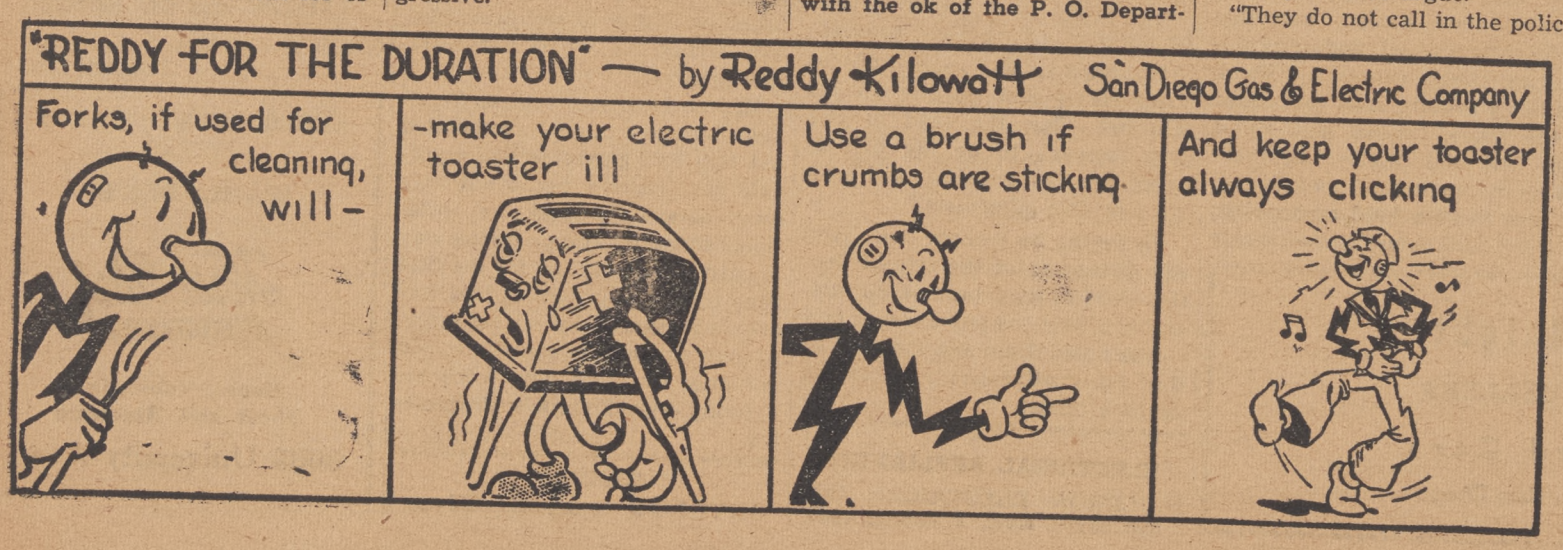
They have also learend that, to be vigorously healthy a proper vegetarian diet should balance the scales between the amounts of acid and alkaline foods. For when there is a proper balance, the fluids in the body are neutral and any excess either acid or alkaline must be disposed of through kidney and intestines. The proper balance was found by eating at least 75% alkaline forming foods and 25% acid forming foods. Furthermore the simple fact was stated that life is the chemical reaction involving 16 elements everyone of which must be present in the food. If even one element is missing or supplied in inadquate quantities the life processes are disarranged producing symptoms known as diseases. Whenever the mechanism of our human body gets out of order, automatic self repair is made possible especially through the medium of food.—Nature's Path.

———B———

PURELY FICTION

Cutomer, in Mrs. Linville's variety store—"Have you a book called Man, the Master of Woman?' "

Dorothy—"All the fiction books are in that little stand near the door.


"REDDY FOR THE DURATION" — by Reddy Kilowatt San Diego Gas & Electric Company
Forks, if used for cleaning, will—
-make your electric toaster ill
Use a brush if crumbs are sticking
And keep your toaster always clicking